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lieving her parents from debt, and ends with the murder of the woman who had been meditating another's murder, with a marvellous recovery from hopeless consumption, and with a most improbable adjustment of the strange situations of the several personages.

5. — *Séjour chez le Grand-Chérif de la Mekke.* Par CHARLES DIDIER. Paris : Hachette. 1857. 16mo. pp. 310.

LESS thorough and instructive than Mr. Burton's account of his pilgrimage to Mecca, this volume by M. Didier is even more graphic and fascinating. The motive for his journey was partly misanthropical. Disgusted with Paris, France, and Europe, for reasons public and private which he does not mention, he goes off to the East to get away from the world and find rest. A pleasant winter in Cairo mollifies his hatred of men in some degree, and he promptly accepts the invitation of an Englishman to go with him to Mount Sinai and Arabia, and as near to Mecca as it may be practicable. The expedition was very successful and satisfactory. They saw everything except Mecca, and saw perhaps as much of Moslem life as if they had seen the Holy City, besides avoiding the infinite trouble and the constant danger of maintaining the most difficult of all disguises. In their proper persons, making no pretensions to any lineage but Frank lineage, or any faith but Christian faith, they were able to sail down the Red Sea, to land unmolested at Jeddah, to traverse without fear the sacred pathway worn by pilgrim feet, and to encamp before Mount Arafat ; they were guests of Pachas and of Sherifs, were treated with attention, kindness, and respect, furnished with conveniences of every sort, faithfully escorted from the sea to the mountains and from the mountains to the sea, and returned to Egypt in excellent health and spirits, without any experience of the savage inhospitality of the Moslem fanatics.

At the commencement of his journey M. Didier had the good fortune to meet with Mr. Burton, and obtained from him many useful hints. He bears emphatic testimony to Mr. Burton's skill in counterfeiting the Arabian manners and language, and relates an amusing interview which the " Sheikh Abdallah " had with one of his fellow-pilgrims, who chanced to meet him on the desert. Mr. Burton gave M. Didier, on parting, the Koran which he wore on his expedition, which now for a second time was to be worn in the path of faith at the girdle of an infidel. The visit to Mount Sinai, by way of the valley of Tûr, was at once a pleasant relief from the monotony of the lazy voyage down the

Red Sea, and an excellent preparation for the severer fatigues of Arabia proper. M. Didier's observations at Mount Sinai are worth nothing, except as telling us what the late Egyptian Pacha's whim has accomplished there in the matter of road-making. It is interesting to find the Cairene autocrat attempting in that deserted region to repeat the achievement of Napoleon on the Simplon, and to make a highway and a habitation upon the inaccessible Mount of God.

The volume contains many nice epigrams, which are impartially distributed. M. Didier is a zealous partisan of the Arabs as against the Turks, and believes fully that the term "dog" is justly applied to the Osmanli, and that the "sick man" is near his end. Of the Wahabees, the reformed branch of the Moslems, he gives a good and accurate sketch.

6. — *Remarkable Providences, illustrative of the earlier Days of American Colonization.* By INCREASE MATHER. With an Introductory Preface, by GEORGE OFFOR. London. 1856. 16mo. pp. 262.

THIS is one of that charming series of "Old Authors" which have appeared at intervals within the past year from the press of Mr. John Russell Smith. It is somewhat singular that the production of an American Puritan divine should have found a place in such a collection. But Increase Mather's work is well worth preserving, and its present publication is timely. It is pleasant to see that the performances which are now attributed to spirits — rappings, tipplings, trances, second-sight, and the like — were well known to the grave fathers of New England, and that Dr. Gordon's theory of the Devil at work in these occurrences was defended so ably by a President of Harvard College. We regard this book as a capital contribution to spiritualistic literature, in its collection of "test cases," its accurate relations of marvels, and its delightful credulity. There is no weak scepticism in the author's mind about facts, which have precedents in all ages, from the days of the Patriarchs downward. He is a firm believer. And his well-attested stories are decidedly more entertaining than the doleful narratives, fragmentary ejaculations, and lame verses, which make the substance of the "spiritual" literature now current. We are not stinted to witchcraft, insanity, and hallucinations, but are treated also to earthquakes, hail-storms, shipwrecks, and lightning, — to "God's judgments" generally.

Some of the philosophical speculations of this volume are sagacious, and several are prophetic of recent discoveries. The opinion that